

In regard to over-estimation of anticipated receipts, if any, in the budget, I submit I err in good company.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): On what basis does the Financial Secretary expect Rs. 70,000 from the Law College?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order to put a question on a topic different from that which the member in possession is dealing with?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That requires no answer from the Chair. Members are expected to know, in a workable measure, the rules relating to relevancy. I therefore do not propose to give a ruling on the point.

It is now 3.30. The adjournment motion will be taken up.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മി. വേലായുധൻ പിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയം പോലെ ഞാൻ ഒരു യന്ത്രപ്രമേയം അവച്ചിരുന്നു. ആ സംഗതി മി. വേലായുധൻ പിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയത്തോടുകൂടി ചിരിക്കുന്നതായതുകൊണ്ട് അതനുവദിച്ചില്ല. അതിനാൽ ആ പ്രമേയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ സംസാരിക്കാൻ എനിക്കവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is only one adjournment motion now before the House, and Mr. Velayudhan Pillai makes it. Mr. Varughese can, as a member, speak on the motion; but as he says that he too had tabled a similar motion, some little more time may be allowed to him.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir. Mr. Varughese's motion was not admitted. I wish to know how the fact that he happened to send up a motion can affect the debate when we have had no legal notice of it. As I said, that motion was not admitted.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai cannot question the ruling of the Chair. The Chair has used deliberate language.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I was not questioning the ruling of the Chair.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I certainly understand that it is only legitimate doubts that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai generally raises. But all the same, since Mr. Varughese is also a member of this House especially in view of the fact that the Chair has got some little latitude in allowing a little more time to particular members, in the light of my ruling, the so-called point of order raised by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai does not arise. The Chair has ruled, and there is an end of the matter.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി ഞാൻ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന അടയന്തിരപ്രമേയം ഇതാണ്:

[Mr. K. M. Janardana Kamath.]

"I beg leave to move for the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the extreme necessity for the remission of 50 per cent. of the land tax including water cess for the next year and for the staying of coercive steps for the realisation of arrears of land revenue on account of the miserable plight of the agriculturists who, owing to the recent and repeated failure of crops and the fall in the prices of agricultural products, are unable to pay the same."

ഈ ഉപാക്ഷേപത്തെ രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങളായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ വിഭജിക്കുന്നത്. ഒന്നാമത്തേത്, ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കരക്കട ശിഖ ഇടാക്കുന്നതിനായി നടത്തിവരുന്ന കർശനനടപടി നിർത്തി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് രണ്ടാമത്തേത്, അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ 50 ശതമാനം ഇളവു ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം പര്യാലോചിക്കാമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്.

ആദ്യമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിവരുന്ന കർശനനടപടികൾ നിറുത്തി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഞെപ്പററി പ്രതിപാദിക്കുവാൻ. വ്യക്തമാക്കാൻ താൽക്കാലികമായി ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി പ്രസിഡന്റുവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിളംബരത്തിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള തത്വം തന്നെ ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെ പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികാധിപത്യം നിമിത്തം വാങ്ങിച്ച കടം തയ്യൂ കൊടകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഏണബാധ്യതയിൽ കടുങ്ങി കിടക്കുന്ന കർഷകരുടെ വാഷമാവസ്ഥകൾക്കു സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതുവരെ താൽക്കാലികമായ ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്, വിളംബരത്തിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള തത്വം. കരക്കടശിഖയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു ഉത്തമണ്ണന്റെ സ്ഥാനവും വസ്തുതാമണ്ണനായ കൃഷ്ണൻ അധമണ്ണന്റെ സ്ഥാനവും ആണുള്ളത്. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ പരസ്പരം അടുത്തു തീർക്കേണ്ട കടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അവരുടെ കടം പരസ്പരം കൊടുത്തു തീർക്കാൻ സാധകാര്യം നൽകണമെന്നു പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ industrial agricultural, തുടങ്ങിയ കടങ്ങളുടെ തവണകളും കരവും ഈടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ആ വക സൗജന്യങ്ങളോടും തന്നെ നൽകുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി ഇവിടെ ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധിപത്യത്തിന്റെ ഭൂഷണ കറയ്ക്കാനാണ് ഈ രാജകീയ വിളംബരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതും എന്റെ വാദത്തിനു അനുരൂപമാണ്.

ഇനി ഈ കർശന നടപടികൾ നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആ

വശം എത്ര കണ്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രതിപാദിക്കാം. കഴിഞ്ഞ മിഥുനം ൧൮-ാം പരസ്യം ചെയ്ത ഗസറ്റ് ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാരായ ജനങ്ങൾ എത്ര കണ്ടു സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അവരുടെ എത്രയെത്ര വസ്തുക്കൾ നാമമാത്രമായ തുകയ്ക്കു കരക്കടിശിവയ്ക്കായി ലേലത്തിൽ പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും കൈ ഇതു കൊണ്ടറിയാം. ഈ ഗസറ്റ് കണ്ട മാത്രയിൽ എനിക്കുതന്നെ ഒരു സംശയമുണ്ടായി. അതായത് നിയമസഭ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കറെദിവസം സ്വദേശത്തു നിന്നും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുവന്നു താമസിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ആണ്ടുചസാനം വരെയുള്ള എല്ലാ ഗസറ്റുകളും ഒന്നിച്ചു കെട്ടി അയച്ചു വാണു അത് എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിച്ചു. ഗസറ്റിന്റെ വലിപ്പത്തിനു കാരണം കരക്കടിശികയ്ക്കായി ലേലം ചെയ്യുവാനുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളുടെ പട്ടിക പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു പിന്നീട് അറിയുവാനിടയായി. ഏകദേശം ൪൦൦-ൽ കൂടുതൽ വശങ്ങൾ അതിൽ കരക്കടിശികയ്ക്കായുള്ള ലേലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതായിരുന്നു.

എന്റെ വാദത്തിനനുക്രമമായിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റൊരു സാഗതികൂടി പറയാം. അതായത് അടുത്ത കാലത്തു മാനോമന്ദ്രത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ചില വാർത്തകളാണ്. അതിവിടെ വായിച്ചു കൊള്ളൂ. ഇതിൽ ഒന്നു ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഇപ്പാഴത്തെ മേലധ്യക്ഷന്റെ സ്വദേശത്തു നടന്നതായ ഒരു സംഭവമാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is not relevant. You may refer to the facts stated in the *Manorama*. Nothing more.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (Tiruvalla III) : കർക്കടകം ൩-ാം നമ്പർ യുള്ള മനോരമയിൽ കാണുന്നതു ഇങ്ങനെയാണ്,

“തിരുവല്ല”

കർക്കടകം ൧.

കവിയൂരിനടുത്തു കോട്ടൂർ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഒരു സമൃദ്ധമായ ചേരമന്റെ കുട്ടിയെക്കുറിച്ച്, പത്തു അധികാരികൾ കരക്കടിശിവക്കു ജന്മമനുഷ്ഠനങ്ങൾ ജപ്തി ചെയ്തുകൂട്ടത്തിൽ, ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയുടെ സ്റ്റോറും പത്തു വയസ്സിന്റെ ചെറുക്കന്മാർക്കു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നു.”

കർക്കടകം ൪-ാം നമ്പർ-യിലത്തെ മനോരമയിൽ:—

“തൃശ്ശൂർ”

കർക്കടകം ൨.

മാരാരിക്കടുത്തുള്ള ഒരു ചിട്ടിപ്പ കരക്കടിശിവക്കു ചിട്ടിപ്പുള്ള ജന്മമനുഷ്ഠനങ്ങൾ പത്തു അധികാരികൾ ജപ്തി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കെ, പ്രസ്തുത ഗ്രാമവാസികൾ ബോധക്കേടുണ്ടാകുന്നതുപോലുള്ള അനേകം മൃതിപ്പെട്ടവർക്കും ചെത്തായി അറിയുന്നു.”

ഇതിൽ നിന്നും എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യഭാഗം എത്രത്തോളം അനുചരനീയമാണെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടും

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): അങ്ങിനെ മരിച്ചയാളിനു വേറെ സുഖക്കേടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാമില്ലായിരുന്നോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You need not pursue that.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): എന്റെ അനേക ഷണത്തിൽ അയാൾക്കു യാതൊരു സുഖക്കേടുമില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നും അഭിമാനഭംഗത്തിന്റെ അസംഗത അയാളുടെ മൃത്യുവിനു കാരണമായി എന്നുമാണ് അറിഞ്ഞത്.

ഇനി എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ രണ്ടാമത്തെഭാഗമായ കരത്തിൽ ഭരണശക്തിയും കറയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള വാദത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയാം. സാമ്പത്തിക ചെലവു കൂടിപ്പിടയുമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു വിശ്വാസമാണെന്നിടയിൽ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ കര കർഷണത്തിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റു തയ്യാറാണെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു ആധാരമായി ഞാൻ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നത് ൧൧൦൯ കന്നി ൧൦-നു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജി. ഒ. ആൺ. അതിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയാണ് പറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നത്.

"And in consideration of the fact that the economic depression shows no sign of appreciable improvement, His Highness's Government feel the necessity of giving some more relief to the ryots and they are accordingly pleased to sanction a general remission of land tax."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir—Can a newspaper, which has not been placed before the House, be referred to in the course of debate?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a point on which I do not propose to give an elaborate ruling. Newspapers are conducted in the interests of public welfare. The member as I gather—only desires to strengthen his argument by referring to the facts published in a newspaper. Even this year, in the course of discussion, many members have referred newspaper articles. Mr. Velayudhan Pillai will not be in order if he reads long extracts from newspapers. But, in order to carry conviction to the House, I permit him, as has been done previously, to refer to the facts contained in the newspaper and not to read the whole language.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇതേരീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു ജി. ഒ. ൧൧൧൦ ലെ കര ഇളവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായി. ഇതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നത് സാമ്പത്തികാധിപതനവും കൂടിപ്പിടയുണ്ടാകുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ കര ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന തത്വം ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ്. മിഷ്നെക്ടറിയുടെ പ്ര

സംഗത്തിൽ ഇതു സൂചിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു സംശയം ൧൧൧൧-ആം എത്രത്തോളം കൃഷിപ്പിഴയുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് ഇപ്പോൾ പൂർണ്ണമായി അറിയാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. കർഷകരായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ വരുന്നയാണ്ടിലും കൃഷിപ്പിഴസംഭരവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ നിഷ്പ്രയാസം ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താം. അടുത്തയാണ്ടു വ്യാപകമായി കന്നികൃഷി ഈയാണ്ടു മേടത്തിൽതന്നെ ഇറക്കികഴിഞ്ഞു. വർഷത്തിന്റെ കുറവു കാരണത്താൽ മുഴുവനും നശിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ അടുത്തയാണ്ടു തന്നെ അർദ്ധവർഷത്തെ കൃഷിയുടെ ജാതകം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഏഴുതാം. പിന്നീടു മകരകൃഷി ഇറക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലവുപോലും കന്നികൃഷിയിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. കൂടാതെ മകരകൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഇടവപ്പാതിയുടെ കുറവുനിമത്തും വിത്തുവിതയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വിത്തുവാങ്ങാതെ മകരകൃഷിസാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ അടുത്തയാണ്ടിൽ കൃഷിപ്പിഴയാണെന്നുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയമാണ്.

ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ സംശയനിവാരണത്തിനായി കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു വിവരണം ഇവിടെ നൽകേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള വിശ്വാസയോഗ്യമായ രേഖകളിൽനിന്നും പലിശയുൾപ്പെടെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ഏകദേശം ൩൪ കോടി രൂപയോളം കടമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഇതിന്റെ ന്യായമായ പലിശനേരുന്ന പക്ഷം പ്രതിവർഷം ൪൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപാവരണമുണ്ട്. ഒരാണ്ടിൽ ഇവടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാർ ൪൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപ പലിശത്താൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കണക്കിന് ഒരു ദിവസം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകർ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട പലിശ ഏകദേശം ൧,൧൨,൦൦൦ രൂപയാണെന്നു കാണാം. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു എല്ലാ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പ്രതിവർഷം ആകെ കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ൨൪൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപമാത്രമാണ്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണകരമായ അവസ്ഥയുടെ പരമാർത്ഥവിവരം അറിവാൻ വേറെ മാനദണ്ഡം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ സംശയം അസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണെന്നു തെളിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ കാരണത്താലും അടുത്തയാണ്ടുതന്നെ കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്.

ഇനിയും എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമേയം അംഗീകരിച്ചാൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ

തന്നെയിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ ന്യായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ യഥാർത്ഥവും സാവർത്രികവുമായ കൃഷി നെല്ലും നാളികേരവുമാണല്ലോ റബ്ബറും മറ്റും ധനചരമായ ആളുകൾ വ്യവസായപരമായി നടത്തിവരുന്ന തൊഴിലാണ്. റബ്ബർ കൃഷി സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം മൺനാളികളെപ്പോലെയല്ല ഡിസ്കം മറവുൻ-ാം നമ്പരായിട്ടു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻ്റാർഡറിൽനിന്നും റബ്ബർകൃഷിയെന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ കരം കുറവുചെയ്തു പങ്കുതരാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ. റബ്ബർ കൃഷിയുള്ള ഭൂമിക്കു ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിനു രണ്ടു രൂപാകരത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപായാക്കിയരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻ്റത്തരവു മൺനാളികൾ വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ഇതിന്റെയൊക്കെ അർത്ഥം ഗാർഡൻലാൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. കേവലം വ്യവസായപരമായി നടത്തുന്ന റബ്ബർകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ൫൦ ശതമാനം കരം കുറയ്ക്കാമെന്നു ഇവിടെ സാവർത്രികമായി നടത്തുന്ന നാളികേരകൃഷിക്കു ൫൦ ശതമാനം കരം എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതു്?

ഇനി ചേരെ ഒരിനത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മൺനാളികൾ. ഒ. സി. ൨൫൪൯-ാം നമ്പരായി പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻ്റാർഡർപ്രകാരം അമ്പലപ്പുഴതാലൂക്കിലുള്ള കണ്ടുകൃഷി നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരം ആറുപണമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനെ രണ്ടു പണമായിട്ടു കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരിനം നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരം ഗവണ്മെൻ്റു കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു മറ്റു നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരവും ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്.

പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻ്റുടേതോ ഗസ്തമാക്കു സഹതാപമുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതിനായിട്ടു ഈ അടിയന്ത്രപ്രമേയത്തെ യാതൊരുഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസവുമുടൊതെ ഇതേനിലയിൽതന്നെ അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗാലുപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. N. E. Varughese will speak now.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (Tiruvelli I): സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനതയുടെ സാക്ഷാല്യമുള്ള സ്ഥിതി ഗവണ്മെൻ്റു അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യക്തസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സമ്പത്തിക വിഷമതകൊണ്ടു കുറയെല്ലാം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും പ്രയാസവുമുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്നു നിവർത്തിയല്ലാത്തവണ്ണം ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ വന്നുകൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻ്റു ഒരിക്കലും സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടില്ല; സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനുകാരണം തിരുവിതാം

കൂറിലെ ഭരണചക്രംതള്ളിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷി വലന്മാരുടെ നിലയെ അറിയുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ ഫജർകച്ചേരിയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയും തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുകയും മാത്രമേ ചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളൂ.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that is absolutely irrelevant.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvella I*): ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസ്താവനയ്ക്കടിസ്ഥാനമായ കാരണങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി വിവരിക്കുകയാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We are not concerned with what officers other than revenue officers do in these matters.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether we are not concerned with the General Administration.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Certainly. The member knows that the Chief Secretary is not the head of the administration. He has only got ministerial functions and; therefore I do not propose to allow any thing which is said in this connection about the Chief Secretary or the Financial Secretary or such other officers.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ദിവാൻജി അവർകളെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാക്ഷാല്പരമായ അവസ്ഥകളെ നേരിട്ടുകണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഉൾനാടായിരിക്കുന്ന എന്റെ നാട്ടിൽ വരണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ എഴുതിയതല്ല. അതിനു എനിക്കു മറുപടിപോലും തന്നിട്ടില്ല. നേരിട്ടുകണ്ടു ഈ സംഗതി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ എതിരായിട്ടുനിന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ അപേക്ഷയിലെ ആവശ്യം സാധിച്ചല്ല—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I want just to say this. No doubt a member is entitled to make any legitimate observations as to whether the Dewan is prepared to visit places, but it has to be borne in mind that the Dewan of Travancore will not be able to visit all the localities and any reference to the Private Secretary is absolutely irrelevant.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെ ഉള്ളവണ്ണം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആരുടെ അടുക്കൽ പോകണം എന്നാണ്. ഇതിലേക്കു ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ആരാണെന്നറിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണചക്രം നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടല്ലാതെ മറ്റാരോടാണ് പറയേണ്ടതു്. ഈ അവസ്ഥകളെപ്പറ്റി വിവരിക്കുന്നതിനു എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും വിമർശിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനു സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അതിനു പറഞ്ഞുനില്ക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Now I want Mr. Varughese to drop the words, "സമ്മതിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്". The House knows what has transpired here "സമ്മതിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്" is a reflection. Will you withdraw that, Mr. Varughese ?

MR N. E. VARUGHESE (Tiruvalla I) : I withdraw.

എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാക്ഷാല്പര്യ സങ്കടങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞുവിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഗസറ്റുകൾ അതായത് ഇടവമാസം ൨൮-ാംതീയതി മുതൽ മിഥുനമാസം ൧൮-ാംതീയതി വരെയുള്ള ഗസറ്റുകൾ ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളാണ്. അതിൽ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളുടെ പേരുകൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ഇടവം ൨൮-ാംതീയതിയിലെ ഗസറ്റിൽ ൧൨൮ വശങ്ങളും, മിഥുനമാസം ൪-ാംതീയതിയിലേതിൽ ൮൭ വശങ്ങളും, മിഥുനം ൧൧-ാംതീയതിയിലേതിൽ ൨൭൩ വശങ്ങളും, ൧൮-ാംതീയതിയിലേതിൽ ൪൭൦ വശങ്ങളും, ൨൭-ാംതീയതിയിലേതിൽ ൧൭൭ വശങ്ങളും, ഇങ്ങനെ ആകെ ൧,൦൨൮ വശങ്ങൾ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത പലതരത്തിൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ പേരുകളാൽ നിറയപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഒരാളിലും ഇങ്ങനെ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കയ്യൊപ്പുകളുടേയും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളുടേയും തെളിവുകൾക്കായി ഇതിൽപരം ഇനിയെന്താണു വേണ്ടത്.

ഇതുവരെയും കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതു തങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രധാനചുമതലയായിട്ടാണു സകലപട്ടാഭാജനമാരും കരുതിയിരുന്നത്. കരം കൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ മറ്റാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ചിലവാക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇങ്ങനെ ജ്യോതിഷത്തിലും രാജഭക്തിയിലും നിപുണന്മാരായിരുന്ന ആളുകളാണു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ നിവാസികൾ. ഇന്നു അതൊക്കെ മാറിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കരം കൊടുക്കാനായിരിക്കുന്നതു മനസ്സിലാഞ്ഞിട്ടോ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ പൊളിക്കുന്നമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടിയോ അല്ല. അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടും മുഴുപട്ടിണിക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടും തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തവരെക്കൊണ്ടും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിറയപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിലകൊണ്ടാണ് കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിവർത്തിയില്ലെന്ന് അവർ പറയുന്നത്. പക്ഷെ അത് അവരുടെ കുറ്റമല്ല. ദൈവിക മായോ മറ്റു വിവിധകാരണങ്ങളാലോ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്തതെ വന്നതാണ്. ഈ നിലയിൽ അവർ എത്തിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റു കണ്ണിൽ ചോരയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം അവ

അടെ വസ്തുക്കൾ എല്ലാം കരക്കടിയ്ക്കിവക്ക ലേലത്തിൽ വിറ്റു അവകൾ പണമുള്ളവർ കയ്യാലക്കിക്കൊള്ളട്ടേ എന്ന ഒരു മനഃധീനി കാണിക്കുന്നത് എന്തു കഷ്ടമാണ്? ഇതു പറയുമ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതി എന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിൽ വരുന്നു. “ആരാന്റേയും പന്തലിൽ വന്നാൽ എന്റെ വിളമ്പു കാണിക്കാം” എന്ന പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുപോലെ കർഷകരുടെ പ്രണയധൂതകളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചറിഞ്ഞു അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കു തല്ലാലപരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗമായി കടങ്ങൾ വീട്ടുന്നതിനു സാവകാശം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുവാനുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അതുകൾ ഇടാക്കുന്നതിനായി കർശനമായ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ നയം ശരിയല്ല.

സർ, പ്രജകൾക്കു വളരെ അധികം സങ്കടത്തിനു കാരണമാക്കുന്ന ഈ ലേലനടപടികൾ പാടെ നിർത്തിവയ്ക്കണം. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ഗവണ്മെൻറുകൾ തീരെ ഇടാക്കേണ്ട എന്നല്ല. താൽക്കാലമെങ്കിലും ഈ കഷ്ടാവസ്ഥക്ക് പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കടമയാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കും സദുദ്ദേശമില്ലെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കും. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പ്രണിവാദങ്ങളിനായി താൽക്കാലികമായ ചില ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ. ആ താൽക്കാലിക ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ മുഴുവനും ഉത്തമണ്ണനേയും അധമണ്ണനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. കർഷകരായ അധമണ്ണന്മാർക്കു അവരുടെ ഉത്തമണ്ണന്മാരെ ബന്ധിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം താൽക്കാലികമായ സഹായങ്ങൾ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഇടാക്കേണ്ടതായ പണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഒരു സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ സദുദ്ദേശം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തി ഇരുനൂറുവെങ്കിൽ ഉത്തമണ്ണന്മാർക്കു തിരുപെഴുത്തുവിളംബരം നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സങ്കടത്തിന് ഒരു സമാധാനം തോന്നുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു, എന്റെ സ്റ്റേഫിഗൻ മിസ്റ്റർ വേലായുധൻപിള്ള കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ അംഗീകരിച്ചു കരമില്ലാത്തവരായ വേണ്ട സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചൊല്ലുവും ആലോചിച്ചു നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ അടിമന്തിപ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Macebikara*): Sir, I support the motion. Of course, I support it with great encouragement and hope, since I heard from the Chief Secretary that the Government are prepared to do all that is necessary to help the people of the land where necessity is proved. I was very happy to hear that. All that we have to do is to establish that necessity exists in the country which demands this kind of relief. One portion of the adjournment motion says that coercive steps must be stayed. In 1104, I find, from the report, that immoveable properties numbering 1555 were sold under revenue auction. In 1109 the number was more than 14,000 or ten times the number in 1104. This year, as Mr. Verghose has observed, the number of sales has gone up at least to ten times more than that in 1109. That is what I believe. Even with regard to revenue sales we find another thing. I was surprised to find that in one taluk office 495 sales were posted between 12 noon and 4 P. M. Even one minute was not taken for one sale. I do not know how an officer can conduct sales in such cases in a satisfactory manner. Again a sale is notified in the Gazette on the 11th Mithunam which is circulated even to the local subscribers only on the 12th or 13th for a sale at Karunagapalli Cutcherry on 12th instant. That clearly shows that in spite of our insistent demand that the sales must be conducted only after due publication, Government are literally sticking to the rules and not caring for the interests of the public. In spite of the assurance that Government are prepared to do everything for the public, and in spite of the fact that we concede that Government desire to do something, their subordinates, instead of acting up to the orders of Government are oppressing the people of the land. (*Hear, hear.*). When this Assembly, in its Dhanu Session moved an adjournment motion and passed it, the Division Peishkars of Quilon and Kottayam are said to have reported that there was no necessity for remission in those districts. What is the result? Those in the Southern Division will get something, while those in other Divisions do not get anything. I am not envious of those in the Southern Division. All that I say is that, when Government are willing to do something, the officers do not admit it. Just like the saying that, even though the owner is prepared to do something, the dog won't allow it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That overdraws the limit.
He is the watch-dog trying to do its duty.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That is only an illustration. Even when Government want to do something, their subordinate officers are not willing to show that consideration. It is that attitude of the subordinates that has created the situation in the country. The subordinates seem to think that if true to the salt they eat they will have to report like that. Even if there is any failure of crops, they will have to report that there was no failure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Are officers always free to report as they like?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When there is not sufficient supervision and check over the officers, they may do as they like and escape punishment. When the Chief Secretary says that prices have gone up, I do not agree with him. The price of coconut has not gone up. The only article in respect of which price has gone up is paddy.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is what the Financial Secretary said.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): He added other articles also. What I say is that the only article is paddy. We have to remember that we are importing paddy worth about 2 crores of rupees every year. Does that not show that our national wealth is being drained away? Does that show an improvement in the condition of the country? As observed by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, there is ample evidence to show that next year there is likely to be failure of crops. I request Government to consider all these things and take necessary steps to stay all coercive proceedings and see that the sales already conducted irregularly are set aside.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): സർ, മി: ടി. പി. വേലായുധൻ പറഞ്ഞ ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനക്കായി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന ഏതാനും ഗവണ്മെൻറാഡർകൾ പ്രമേയപ്രയോക്താവുതന്നെ വായിച്ച് ഈ സഭയെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. സാമ്പത്തികനിലയിൽ രൂപീകരമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധി തിരുവതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് കരം ഇളവിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഇനിയും കറച്ചുകാലംകൂടി പരീക്ഷിച്ചതിനുമേലേ തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി കറച്ചു മുഖ്യ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല.

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ആശാസ്യമല്ല എന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഇനി മറ്റു തെളിവുകളാവശ്യമില്ല. ശക്തിയുള്ള ധാരണയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാരനും ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തു കടം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും എന്നുള്ളതിനും തെളിവാവശ്യമില്ല. കരം കൊടുക്കാതെ നടപടിമൂലം കരക്കടിശിവ ഈടാക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ നില ഉയരുകയാണ്. ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലെ ൧൧൦൯ ലെ റേണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഒരുഭാഗത്തു നിർബന്ധനടപടിമൂലം വസൂലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയുടേയും, കരക്കടിശിവക്കായി വിറ്റിട്ടുള്ള റസ്തക്കുടേയും പട്ടിക കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സമയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അതുവായിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആകെ ൧൧ ലക്ഷത്തിനുമേൽ വരുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടെവേക്കായിട്ടുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്ററോട്ടീസിന്റെ സംഖ്യ ൧,൮൦,൩൪൪

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

ആണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇത്രയും ജീമമായ ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസുപടി
 ഭരണ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പരമാർത്ഥമായ അശ-
 കതയെയാണ്. ആകെ നീർബന്ധനടപടിമൂലം വിററടുത്തുടുത്ത
 സ്ഥാവരജംഗമങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം ൧൫,൦൦൦ ആണ്. ൧൧൦൦൦-ൽ
 അതു ൫,൦൦൦ മാത്രമായിരുന്നു പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഈ കണക്കു
 ശരിയല്ലെന്നു കാണാം. ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ
 തന്നെ "The above figures represent revenue sales which were con-
 firmed within the year." എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽനിന്നു
 ൧൧൦൦൦ കർഷകത്തിൽ വിററടുത്ത സ്ഥാവരജംഗമങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കുകൂ-
 ടി വേരുമ്പോൾ സംഖ്യ വളരെ വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല.

൧൧൧൦-ൽ നടപടിമൂലം കരം ഇറക്കുന്ന കേസുകളുടെ
 സംഖ്യ ഇതിൽ വളരെ കൂടുതലായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല.

ലേലത്തിൽ വിററുതിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയ തുകകളുടെ ശരാശരി
 കണക്ക് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതായത്
 നിഖരം ൪൫ ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിനു ശരാശരി നൂറു രൂപ ൧൩ ച. വ. കാ.
 ഈ പരിധിക്കു കൂടാതെ ഏക്കറൊന്നിനു ശരാശരി ൧൦൦ രൂപ ൧൦൦ ച.
 ൧൦ കാശുവീതമാണ് ലേലത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. പള്ളിവാ-
 ശൽ നര തുളുമ്പ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു കിട്ട-
 ണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ആദായം ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിനു നൂറു രൂപയാണ്.
 കൃഷിക്കാർ പതിച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പണം കൊടുത്തോ വിലയ്ക്കു
 വാങ്ങി കൃഷി ചെയ്തു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ആദായം എടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമി ഈ
 തുല്യമായ വിലയ്ക്കു പോകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഇടയ്ക്കുന്നു എന്നു വരുന്നതു്
 കേവലം അയാളുടെ മനപ്പൂർവമായ പേക്കുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു വിചാരി-
 ക്കാൻ ന്യായമില്ല. ഇതിൽനിന്നും കൃഷിക്കാരനു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ബുദ്ധി-
 മുട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു സമ്മതിച്ചു കഴിയു കരമില്ല. ഒരു സ്ഥിര-
 മായ സഹായമല്ലെന്നും പ്രണനിവാരണത്തിനായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു
 പദ്ധതിയുണ്ടാവാലേ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് തീരുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു
 മാത്രം കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ ഈ വിഷയം വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു വന്നപ്പോൾ
 ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്. അതിലേക്കായി ഗവ-
 ണ്മെന്റ് എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും താല്ക്കാ-
 ലികമായി ചില സഹായങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ
 നിരയ്ക്ക് എന്റെ മാനുസ്ക്രിപ്തിൽ മി. റി. പി. വേലായുധൻപിള്ള
 യുടെ തത്വം അംഗീകരിച്ചു വേണ്ട നടപടി നടത്തണമെന്നു ഞാനും
 അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അടുത്തയാണ്ടത്തെ കൃഷിയുടെ കാര്യം ഇപ്പോൾ ഉയർത്താൻ വയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന് സർക്കാരിന്റെ പ്രസ്താവത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. നിലംകൃഷിയുടെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു പക്ഷെ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സംഗ്രഹത്തിന് വകാശമുണ്ടായേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ കാർഷികോല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കു വീതം സംബന്ധിച്ച ആക്കം അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിന് വകാശമില്ല. നാളികേരം, കുമ്പളങ്ക, ചുക്ക് തുടങ്ങിയവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം യാതൊരു ഭവിയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. കരം എന്ന പറയുന്നതു നിലങ്ങളുടെ മാത്രം കരമല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കരം നിലംകൃഷിയുടെ ഫലത്തെപ്പറ്റി അറിയാത്തതോ കരക്കുറവിയെപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിക്കാമെന്നും പറയുന്നതിന് ഒരു വിലയുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിച്ച് അനുകൂലമായ തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കാണു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Sir, the agriculturists of Travancore are suffering very greatly. The economic depression has reduced the prices of all articles locally produced. The recent drought has completed their misery. It is only reasonable that Government should consider this matter seriously. The request of Mr. Velayudhan Pillai for the remission of 50 per cent. of tax is very moderate. It is admitted by all that an extraordinary situation has arisen and extraordinary measures should be devised to cope with the situation. I request that the whole tax may be remitted for the coming year. In his reply the Chief Secretary stated that the failure of crops cannot be exactly ascertained. On account of the failure of periodical rains, the Makaram crop has failed completely. Other crops have also met with the same fate. So there is imperative necessity for granting relief to agriculturists. Though I support the motion, my opinion is that a partial remission of tax will not relieve the distress of the agriculturists of the land. A complete remission of tax, at least for this year, is an absolute necessity. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to endorse the spirit underlying the motion before the House. As the Honorable member for Kottarakara said, I am not also prepared to insist on the requirements before an auction could take place. At the very outset I may assure the House that in my part of the country there is no knowing about the revenue auction sales. Practically there is no auction for recovery of land revenue. Because no one knows anything about such sales. There is no circulation of the Gazette among the people. Even those people who get the Gazette do not care to read those sheets,

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

where the sales are notified. If at all there is anybody who is aware of the auction sales, it will be only persons who are living near the premises of the Taluk Catcherry. This practice was in vogue for 6 years back. Subsequently this practice was modified and now I understand that the auction sale are made known to people who are in and around the Taluk as a result of the change of Tahsildar. As a matter of fact, formerly original owners of property came to know about the sale of their property only when the auction purchaser goes to cultivate the land purchased. When such a situation arises, it is but natural, this will be objected to by the original owner. This was in vogue for several years back, till recently when the present Tahsildar changed the whole policy.

There is another point. The mentality of the people of Nanjinad has so developed that they are indifferent about their lands and their cultivation. They are prepared to surrender their lands to Government so that the Government may become the lessees of the people. They can cultivate the land and get the produce and thus realise tax from such produce and if there is any surplus remaining, that may be given to the owners. They will be satisfied with that. People will never file a suit against the Sirkar, for they are sure there is now no income derived from their lands even to pay off the tax. That is the position in Nanjinad.

Mr. Velappan Nair referred to the statement given by the Financial Secretary that the price of paddy is going up. It may be true as reported in some newspapers, I ask, Sir, where is paddy in Nanjinad to talk of the rise in its price? What I have to submit, so far as Nanjinad is concerned is, the Kanni crop of 1111 ought to have been raised, at any rate, before the end of Medom 1110. That is what is called, dry cultivation for which some drizzling of rain is necessary to prepare the ground. That seasonal shower had already failed resulting in no cultivation. For 1111 Kumbhom crop, seedlings have to be grown in their nurseries by this time. There is no water for this purpose. Even if there is water (in small quantity available, it won't be sufficient even to the departmental people concerned there. That is the position. There is no crop at all. Only when there is possibility of cultivation we can speak of failure of crop. As is referred to in the motion, it is not a case of failure but there is no possibility of raising any crop at all in Nanjinad. Under the present circumstances, there is no failure of crop, but there is no dream of crop in our place. It is therefore I prefaced my remarks that, I support the spirit underlying the motion and not the wording of it.

Secondly my point is, people in our part are troubled not so much by the revenue authorities. We are much more troubled by the subordinates of the Co-operative institutions. It may be within the knowledge of the members here that there is a Royal Proclamation preventing taking any steps to arrest judgment debtors. But there is a redoubtable circular of the Co-operative Registrar which goes by the

number 157, which say that the Banks and Societies should go about and collect back the loans given to the agriculturists, when alone they would be permitted to declare dividends.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : This resolution does not contemplate anything done by the Co-operative Department.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (Tovala) : Sir, I am only making a passing reference. There is a circular which says that the people should pay back their loans in instalments and the collection is being done by the subordinates of the co-operative institutions even though the Royal Proclamation seeks to give relief to the debtor-agriculturists and that is the only sort of difficulty which the debtors are put to in Nanjinad.

Mr. Asan raised a point, in respect of the differential treatment in the matter of the remission for cocoanut cultivation. I think that Mr. Asan has failed to understand the difference between the raising of paddy cultivation in Nanjinad and that of cocoanut cultivation. It is practically easy in respect of cocoanut cultivation. For raising paddy cultivation in one acre, that requires an investment of Rs. 45 at least every time it is raised. So, after investing this Rs. 45, the cultivator has got to look after the paddy field for which there is no water at present to irrigate. At the end of six months he may get Rs. 45 worth of paddy or may not get anything at all as is the case obtaining now. So it is, the Government thought that out of sheer necessity and absolute justification) to give a remission of nearly 18½ per cent. this year for Nanjinad. The Chief Secretary said that when necessity arises the Government would think of giving remission. No thinking is necessary. The record is there for any one who has eyes to see. If one were to go to Nagercoil side at this moment, he will see that there is no portion where cultivation has been raised, and there is no possibility of raising any crop for 1111. So what I wish to say finally is that in Nanjinad a full remission has to be given or in the alternative Government may take possession of the lands by themselves and do as they please. —

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (Nominated) : Sir, I am of the opinion that —

MR. S. J. NAIR (Nedumangad) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is there any ruling of the Chair to the effect that a turn for representation would be given to the members?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The member's attitude is tantamount to questioning a ruling of the Chair, i. e., questioning a discretion which under the law the Chair has exercised. If the point of order relates to that, Mr. S. J. Nair will please leave it unsaid. If it relates to other matters, I am prepared to listen.

MR. S. J. NAIR (Nedumangad) : The point of order that I raised was whether any variation has been made by any other ruling of the Chair in the matter of selection of speakers. And it has to be submitted. —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Will the member please state the point of order alone which he wants my ruling upon?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): My point of order was to the effect whether any variation has been made by the President or this House with regard to the ruling that was given on a previous occasion that the turn for the representation of the members would be given according to the way in which they succeed to catch the eye of the Chair.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House is discussing a very important question and I request the House will bear with me for a minute in order that I may make the situation clear. The Chair is, has been, and will be exercising its discretion properly. I need not assure the House any further about that, because this House has been seeing that fairness for a considerable period of time. It is very difficult for the Chair to oblige all persons who want to speak, for the number of people who want to speak being so many, certain consideration will have to be kept in mind when the Chair makes a decision. As I said yesterday, there are parties, there are non-party men, so that, no member can expect to take more of the time of the House than is legitimately due to him. The rules are very elastic and the dignity of the House, the rights and privileges of the House require that the discretion exercised by the Chair is not to be questioned. I am sorry that Mr. S. J. Nair, who is a gentleman, who talks very often in this House, has chosen to question that ruling. I ask Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar to proceed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I be permitted to offer a word of personal explanation?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Not at this stage please.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, I am of the opinion that Mr. Velayudhan Pillai's motion deserves the sympathetic consideration of the Government and of this House. The only question for consideration is whether the condition of the agriculturist at present is such as would enable him to pay his tax and on this point I would quote certain figures from the Administration Report of the Department itself for 1109. It will be seen therefrom that the condition of the agriculturist has been steadily worsening. The number of demand notices issued rose from 7,00,883 in 1108 to 7,80,354 in 1109, but the amount involved in these notices fell from Rs. 26,62,749 to Rs. 23,70,187. The number of restraint and attachment notices increased from 2,072 to 42,315. Movables were sold in auction in 879 cases for Rs. 7,855, and immovables in 14,215 cases for Rs. 2,25,276, the corresponding figures for 1108 being distinctly lower.

Thus under all these heads we find that the misery of the agriculturists has increased from 1108 to 1109. The year 1109 was an year when the Government, out of consideration for the ryots, granted a general remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of tax on wet lands. What is the condition in 1110? We have not got the exact figures in regard to the demand notices issued or in regard to movables and immovables attached and sold. But there is the broad fact that the Government had to issue orders sanctioning a remission of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the land tax, on all *Ayacut* wet lands and tank bed conversions in the

taluks of Thovala and Agastisvaram, and post-settlement *kayal* reclamations in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Changanacherry and Kottayam and of 12½ per cent. in land tax, excluding water rate, on all other lands, wet or dry, including *Kandukrishi* and *Sripandaravagai* lands, but excluding lands under cultivation of tea, rubber, cardamoms or coffee. In the case of Kumbhom crop on Ayacut wet lands and post settlement tank-beds registries in Thovala and Agastisvaram, the percentage of remission was raised from 18¼ to 50.

That will clearly show that the condition of the agriculturists has not improved. but has, on the other hand, grown worse. As the Chief Secretary to Government was good enough to tell us, the monsoon has failed, the aspects of agricultural operation are gloomy and the question of remissions will have to be considered at the time of the harvest. Even if the motion is carried, Government will have ample time to look round and pass the necessary orders. It seems to me that there will rise the occasion for remission of tax to the extent of 50 per cent. or even more.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I want to ask one question. Because the member has been a Division Peishkar for a long time, he may be able to answer that question. I find that in certain taluks there are very high collections, while in other taluks the percentage is very low. I want the member to enlighten me on that point.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Unless I see the figures for myself, I shall not be able to answer that question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Qu'on II*): May I know why there is a low collection of revenue in Karunagapalli?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): If the figures are placed before me, I may be in a position to explain this variation.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You do not hazard any conclusion without adequate data?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I do not.

There may be certain difficulties in some *pakuthies* of the Karunagapally taluk for the realisation of tax. I do not wish to be side-tracked when the time before me is so very short.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് മരിക്കാൻ ഭയമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടാണോ കളക്ടർ കറവായിരിക്കുന്നത്?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): One other point that I wish to bring to the kind notice of the Government is that in the application of the order to the effect that 12½ per cent. of land tax may be remitted on *Kandukrishi* and *Sripandaravagai* lands this year, the *thiruppuvarum* due to the *Sripandaravagai* has not been taken into account.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, I support the motion. I have only a few words to add to what has already been said by the Honourable Members of this House. The custom adopted by Government and the policy in the issue of coercive process, pursued by the Government for the realisation of the taxes are most unacceptable to any person living in the State. Government have become callous by the repeated practice of this relentless coercive process for the realisation of land revenue. This habit which Government have acquired for themselves in this particular respect has led to various hardships in regard to the publication of the notices under Revenue Recovery Regulation, the mode of selling the lands and the method or manner in which they are confirmed or cancelled. One or two prominent instances that have come to my notice may be referred to, for the information of this House. Ordinarily the Gazette is a voluminous thing. It takes a long time to travel from the Government Press to the Anchal Office. As a result, though it is published say on the 11th, it starts its journey only on the 12th. No doubt, the mail will carry it fast. But the Anchal peons deliver them at their leisure in the villages. That is a process which will take no less than two days so much so that after the printing and publication of the Gazette in the Government Press, it will take no less than four days to reach the respective Villages in the State. In some cases the sales are advertised to take place on the day of publication of the Gazette and the succession dates. More sales than can be humanly held in one day are very often fixed up. Just consider what has recently taken place in Karunagapally taluk. It is taking too much liberty with a rule which Government have adopted for the protection of the ryots. It is such attitude on the part of the Government authorities which ought to be condemned; and we condemn that in the most emphatic language possible. Sir, a particular plot of land was sold in auction for a very small amount. The date on which the sale was to take place was omitted in the Gazette and yet there are officers who hold that there is nothing wrong in it. The Tahsildar feels satisfied that there is the Dewan Peishkar to rectify any error of judgment on his part. The Dewan Peishkars under the Revenue Recovery Regulation consider themselves men learned in law. They therefore invariably blunder. They are of opinion that the formality of a publication in the Gazette will be sufficient, no matter what it contains, no matter when it is published. Notices of sale are not served on the parties. The opportunities of getting correct information in the villages are few. The price fetched is abnormally low. If, as a matter of fact, these sales are conducted properly, they would not go for nominal prices. I have no complaint against the Revenue Commissioner in office now or before.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : In that case, there will be no relevancy.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Personally. When such a matter is brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, the Proverthicars will report that everything has been done properly. He will rely on the office files. How can we convince him

that there were irregularities as a result of which adequate price was not realised? Officers are to a very large extent relying on the report of their subordinates. Can a Vakil, a client or a ryot convince the Land Revenue Commissioner that it is wrong? We have to depend upon the discretion of the Land Revenue Commissioner to get the sale set aside and that at considerable expense. This sort of difficulty Government ought to clearly see. They have made a remission of 12½ per cent in tax in the case of some lands. That clearly shows that Government are aware of the fact that people do not pay because they are not able to pay. It is not possible to make a selection as to who all are able to pay and who are not able to pay. Therefore in the interests of all the people in the State, a general policy has to be adopted. If, as a matter of fact, it is true that there has been economic depression, repeated failure of crops, thorough inability on the part of the people to pay the tax; why should Government adopt these coercive steps? Why not stop them? Why not allow the concession to be extended? In the year 1111, we are not likely to be better off than in the years 1109 and 1110. The fact has been admitted by the Government that the monsoon has failed. In Travancore it is clear that, if monsoon has failed, the crops must also fail. If the crops fail, how can Government expect to get the tax from paddy lands? It is clear that it is the monsoon which helps the proper flowering of the coconut trees. So if the monsoon has failed now, how can we expect to get the proper yield of paddy and cocoanuts. Now there is the price of paddy said to be going up. It is because the quantity of paddy available is going down. Not that people have plenty of money to pay higher price, as the Financial Secretary seems to think. Therefore in regard to this matter, Government ought more sympathetically to consider the case of the agriculturists and accept the motion that has been moved in this House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I rise to a point of order. Several representations on this adjournment motion are made on party considerations, on communal considerations—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think I shall have to deal with Mr. S. J. Nair on account of his attitude. I hope that he will not persist in this line. Is he serious that I should give a ruling? People who ask for ruling, when there is no necessity, will be held to unnecessarily interfere with the discussion which is going on in the House. I hope Mr. S. J. Nair is satisfied.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I am not satisfied.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In that case, I want Mr. S. J. Nair to withdraw what he has stated rising up with so called questions on points of order when no point of order arises and when ruling after ruling has been sought for and obtained. I hope Mr. S. J. Nair will not persist in this.

I ask Mr. Krishnan to speak.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): കരം അൻപതു ശതമാനം ഇളവു ചെയ്യണമെന്നും കർശനനടപടികൾ തൽക്കാലം നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുമുള്ള മി. റി. പി. വേലായുധൻപിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവർക്കു കർഷകരുടെ കഷ്ടാവസ്ഥകളെപ്പറ്റി കൂടുതലായി അറിയാൻ കഴിയും. കൃഷിക്കാർ ഇപ്പോൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങളെക്കണ്ടറിയുകയല്ലാതെ അവയെ പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്. അത്ര ദയനീയമാണ് അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതി. അത്രമാത്രം കഷ്ടതകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കർഷകർക്കു കരമിനത്തിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷിണ്ണം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ചെറു ഒരു ന്യായം മാത്രമാണ്. നാളികേരത്തിന്റെയും നെല്ല്പിന്റെയും വില വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നാലിലൊരുഭാഗംപോലും അതുകളിൽനിന്നും ആദായംകിട്ടുന്നില്ല. നെല്ല്പിന്റെ വില അല്പം കൂടി എന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അത് ഒരു കൂടുതൽഎന്നു പറയത്തക്കവണ്ണം നെല്ല്പവല വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. മലഞ്ചരക്കുകളുടെ വിലയും അതുകളുടെ വിലയും വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞു പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ മഴയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കഷ്ടതകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന അധ്വാനം നോക്കി ചില സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ അത് ഒരു വലിയ അപരാധമായി തീരുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മി. വേലായുധൻപിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I have great pleasure in supporting the adjournment motion moved by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai. The motion contains two parts, one demanding of the Government for remission in the land tax, and the other requesting them to set aside and to stop all sorts of coercive measures for the realisation of arrears of taxes. It is true that the Government will have to find funds to an extent of more than Rs. 17 lakhs, if this motion is given effect to. But when all the rest of the world is engaged in giving active measures of relief to the suffering agriculturists, is it too much to demand that at some sacrifice they must mete justice and give effect to this very modest demand for affording passive relief to the suffering people? My friend Mr. Asan said that coercive proceedings are resorted to invariably and that very hastily, so that in many cases justice is not done to the parties. There are instances in which demand notices are not properly served, due publicity is not given, and some cases where Proverthicars make their own relatives bid the properties held up for auction for nominal prices. I will present another instance of an illegal procedure adopted for realisation of arrears. When a property, for instance, 30 cents in extent is held up for sale in auction

and it is sold for Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. and if this amount is less by two or three rupees than the amount of arrears then other pieces of land are also attached for the realisation of the tax due from the former plot of land. This is quite unjust, illegal and opposed to all principles of natural justice; for the portion assessed to the Government can never exceed the total value of the property or what is obtained by selling the same. The ryots are put to great trouble and hardship and made victims of unjust persecution. Any kind of relief intended to alleviate their sufferings to any extent would not be too much.

But, Sir, we have in the meanwhile to realise the position of the Government also in finding funds to make good the loss of revenue. Last time when a similar motion for remission of land revenue came up for discussion, there was another motion discussed which was intended to provide funds for the loss to Government incurred by this measure. I mean the motion for affecting a cut in the salaries of officers. They ought to have respected the motion. But we find Government not only did not respect the recommendations made, but went on lavishing Government money for purposes not to be met from general revenues. Governments, which have preceded this and were administered by very responsible persons, have shown great care and frugality in expending money.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT. By irresponsible you mean not responsible to the Legislature?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Yes and to public opinion.

I will just read out a letter sent by Dewan Nanu Pillai to Mr. Hannington, the then Resident of Travancore. From that letter it could be seen how much concern he took for the State money.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedunangad*): Is it a confidential letter or a published letter?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): It is not a confidential letter. I will just read the letter?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please read only the most relevant portions.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Yes, Sir.

Trivandrum,
16th October, 1878.

My dear Sir,

In regard to Mr. Dunn's case the matter has been duly considered since we last met. And I will now express my views to you very freely.

(He then goes on with expressing his personal feelings of sympathy towards Mr. Dunn and proceeds thus.)

But we stand in the position of a Government and in the interests of the public; it is a matter of duty that we should resist all attempts to foist undue claims upon the Government by raising a cry to get out of State treasury what one is not entitled to.

Sir, You will mark again that this letter was sent to a British resident and the amount in question was Rs. 2,000, a paltry sum which is now spent by way of monthly salary to a couple of officers whom this House has pronounced to be unnecessary such as the Game Warden and the Directress of State Guests. It is only a paltry sum when compared to the amount now wasted by Government on many unnecessary items. If Government accept this motion, I am sure that they can find out some means by which they can recoup this loss in revenue.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support this motion, and in supporting this motion, I have no hope that the Government would accede to our request. Sir, last year this time at the instance of Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai, a motion of an identical nature was moved and it was carried out in this House. But I am sorry to find that the Government did not really respond to the actual decision arrived at in this House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What the Government might do with the resolution may be referred to, but not what Government did with a resolution that was passed. Government may be left to do what they are pleased to do acting in a reasonable manner. No comments may be had on that. The member is at liberty to express opinion pertaining to the motion and not a motion already passed. Let us not lose control over the subject.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, in supporting this motion, as one representing a constituency which consists mostly of agriculturists, I wish to submit a few words for the consideration of Government. We make three demands by this motion, *viz*: (1) that the Government should be pleased to reduce 50 per cent. of the land tax, (2) that 50 per cent. of water cess should be reduced, and (3) that all coercive processes with regard to realisation of land tax be put a stop to immediately.

I was glad to see that the Chief Secretary, on behalf of the Government at the close of the general discussion of the budget, has made an announcement that if we succeed to satisfy the Government that there is demand on the part of the people for remission of tax, the Government would consider about remission.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I correct the member, Sir? I said if the necessity arises for remission being granted, Government will consider that. That was what I said.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I will correct my statement, Sir. On behalf of the Government, the Chief Secretary has admitted that, if necessity arises, meaning thereby that, if we succeed in bringing to the notice of Government that a necessity has arisen for the remission of tax, Government have accepted or admitted that they would accede to our request. In order to satisfy the Government that there is the necessity which the Chief Secretary contemplates, it is enough if I point

out or if I produce documentary evidence for the attention of Government. That evidence is contained in the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department for 1109. Sir, in the Government Proceedings on the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department, Government admit that "coercive steps had to be taken in a comparatively large number of cases during 1109" for realisation of land tax. "There was a rise in the number of demand notices issued and in the number of cases of distraint of moveables and attachments of immoveables".

Again, Sir, Government admit that "there was an increase in the current demand under water cess due to fresh conversions, while the demand under *tharavila* was less owing to the fact that the assignments of Government lands within the commanded area were few".

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know where the member is reading from?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): From the Land Revenue Administration Report for the year 1109.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Lengthy quotations are not permitted.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I do not quote anything *in extenso*. Suffice it for me that I have pointed out the increasing number of coercive measures that the Land Revenue Department adopt in realising the land revenue.

Sir, I do not think that the Government would contend that the condition that was prevalent in the State in the year 1109 has in any way improved. It is known to all that the condition of the agriculturist that was prevalent in 1108 and 1109 has only worsened. And on account of the economic depression, failure of rains, failure of crops, and so forth our condition is only aggravated: and hence, I am sure that in the face of the admission made by the Chief Secretary that, if we succeed to bring to the notice of the Government that our demands for remission of tax are reasonable, they would accede to our demand. The demand that we make is only modest and reasonable and I request the Government that they must accede to our request.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Sir, I strongly support the motion before the House because it concerns the agricultural community of the State and they form the bulk of the population of the State. Sir, the Pechipara Reservoir was calculated to feed the *Ayacut* wet lands and the converted wet lands of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Kaikulam and parts of Vilavankod for many crops, but now we have realised that the reservoir will not be sufficient to feed even the *Ayacut* wet lands leaving aside the case of the converted land which has not been cultivated at all. And as pointed out by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai of Nanjanad, the Kanni crop has failed and the Kumbham crop is hopeless. In these circumstances, I hope that this legitimate demand to reduce land tax including water cess by 50 per cent. and not to take coercive steps towards realising the arrears of land revenue will be acceded to by Government.

[A. Easwara Pillai.]

The condition of the agriculturists is still worse. Sir, they are sinking into huge debts. They have to pay land revenue, water cess, market tolls, fees at toll gates, etc., and they cannot realise money even by selling their garden lands or paddy fields. Sir, under these circumstances, it is only our legitimate claim to have the land tax reduced by 50 per cent.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. I am in perfect sympathy with the object of the motion. The Land Revenue Commissioner by a question put to Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar suggested that all was well with the Shencotta ryot because 99 per cent. of the land revenue demand had been collected in Shencotta. No doubt the Land Revenue Commissioner has formed that impression from the figures which he has got at his fingers' ends. Let me disabuse his mind of any impression that he might have formed of the condition of the ryot from the figures of collection. I would only request him to examine the progress of collection of land revenue in that taluk this year and compare it with the progress of collection during last year. You will find, Sir, that about 30 to 40 per cent. of the collection has been made this year after Medom or Edavom. That is due to the fact that the agriculturist has not been able to pay his tax out of the proceeds of the crop of his land, but he has found other means of meeting the demands of Government. He has been able to pay not out of the produce but by pledging the gold he was able to lay by in prosperous times. Therefore what I mean to say is all is not well with the agriculturist. I know exactly what the condition of the ryot in Shencotta is. He has been subject to a series of failures of crops. Last year it was a complete failure. This year the Kumbham crop has been a complete failure and the crop that he has now raised for Kammi is bound to be a failure. The condition of the ryot may be easily imagined.

In this connection I would just refer to the Remission Rules which are applicable to certain tracts of Travancore comprising Shencotta as well. These rules provide for remission on account of *kanivu* or total failure of crops.

These rules themselves are a strong argument in favour of substantial remission being granted to the ryots in the taluks which get the benefit of the rules. A more favoured treatment should be given to the ryots of the scheduled areas, I mean the Nanjanad area and the taluk of Shencotta, than to other areas in these abnormal times. Government themselves admit in the rules that it is necessary to give special treatment to these taluks. I wish to suggest that these remission rules should be considerably modified so as to suit the abnormal conditions now existing. I believe, Sir, that the Minor Irrigation Committee has suggested a modification of these rules on a more elastic basis. I sympathise with the object of the motion and at the same time suggest to the Land Revenue Commissioner that these rules be modified and the scheduled tracts be given a more favoured treatment in abnormal times like the present.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The time is nearly up. The official member may take 15 to 20 minutes. Meanwhile I call upon Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai to speak.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (Neyyattinkara I) : Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. I believe that the Honorable members on this side of the House will agree to the recommendations contained in the motion. I have great pleasure to hear the Chief Secretary assuring us that the Government do realise the serious agrarian crisis is that is confronting the country and that the Government are prepared to do something to relieve the present agricultural distress during the next year. But we have known from experience that what we actually get out of such promises from Government is usually ill-proportioned to what the situation actually demands. Whatever that may be, it is admitted on all hands that now Travancore is passing through a period of unprecedented famine. We are emerging from one failure of crops only to pass into another. If the existing conditions are to continue for some time more, I think agriculture will soon be a thing of the past in our country. As soon as small showers set in just now, the ryots hastened to plough their fields and sow seeds. But the monsoons lamentably failed and the fields have all dried up. Therefore I am sure that the condition of the agriculturists next year will be more hopeless than what it is now. The Government have therefore to stretch their sympathy towards the ryots to its highest pitch. I believe they will accept the recommendation contained in the motion for 50 per cent. reduction without much difficulty. None can take it that it is with a view to embarrass the Government that the mover brought forward this motion. The recommendation contained in the motion has to be accepted and carried out if the Government really realise the hard plight of the ryots.

Then, with regard to the coercive processes, I want to make a few observations. It is difficult to understand the logic of the position taken by the Government. The position is this. As between private parties the creditor must stop all coercive steps to realise their dues. But when the Government is the creditor, that concession has no place. This attitude of the Government cannot reasonably be supported.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (Pattanamattla) : May I know from the member whether debts and tax remain on the same basis?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (Neyyattinkara I) : From the point of view of the capacity of the ryots to pay the tax, I think it is identical with the debt question.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (Tiruvalla II) : Sir, I wish to support the motion before the House. The ardour with which I wanted to support the motion has been much cooled down after hearing the beautiful speech delivered by the Chief Secretary. Since as it was sweetened by the sympathetic words to the suffering ryots of the State, I am glad to find that there is a soft heart behind the budget which has been

[Mr. R. Sivaraman Nair.]

placed before us. If these words were put in the budget, much of the criticisms levelled at the Financial Secretary would have been avoided.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : We are now discussing a specific issue. The motion before the House is about the remission of tax.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*) : Sir, I am coming to the relevant issue presently. The ever-changing seasonal conditions prevalent in the year have been the cause for the agriculturists' present pitiable condition. He has been, so to speak, crippled. There is no need of much argument to convince this august assembly that he requires real and substantial relief. The situation is that when he wanted rain there was no rain and when he did not want rain there was rain. The whole staple crops have been made to yield practically nothing. Now, Sir, the difficulty which the ryots feel to pay the tax is so patent that it does not require any investigation. It is not his unwillingness to pay tax; but it is the question of his inability. The value he gets from the products is not even sufficient to meet the ordinary bare expenses. And even this year he had tried cultivation once, twice or even thrice. All these have failed. Sir, the ryots' grievance is a real one; something must be done to relieve his misery. With these words, I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : When we make these demands, we are very much alive to the difficulties of Government. It was suggested in the form of a question put by the Land Revenue Commissioner that in certain taluks and localities the ryots were able to pay tax. I also am of opinion that those who are able should pay and it is only to those who are unable to pay that the remission should be granted. If the maintenance of Government is the main concern of the officials, it is also of equal importance with non-officials. Sir, we want the Police Commissioner, we want the Chief Engineer, and all the other functionaries of Government and we want the machinery of Government to run efficiently. And therefore when we make the demands, it should be presumed by the Government that we are suffering too much and not that we are unwilling to incur certain sacrifices. We are ready to forego our luxuries for the sake of maintaining the Government in as much efficiency as is possible. And therefore it ought to be certainly the first concern of a citizen in this land.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Perhaps you are suggesting that land revenue is the first charge?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, we do make a distinction between tax and debt. These items are entirely different. Debt is one arising out of the contractual obligations entered into by parties. On the other hand, tax is the first charge upon the property arising under different circumstances. And therefore those who enjoy the property ought to give it the first consideration that land tax is paid as promptly as possible. Even at the risk of foregoing certain luxuries, people must be ready to pay tax. But what we want from Government is an assurance that they are also prepared to undergo certain sacrifices

as the taxpayers have been forced to do. There should be mutual give and take. Government are on the look-out to cut down certain items of expenditure and we have to congratulate them on that policy. Next, Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner has pointed out that Shencotta was able to pay tax almost fully. There may be very many individuals and localities able to pay.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The words of the motion are general, and you cannot specify particular instances.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (Trivandrum-Rural) : I want merely to say a word in regard to the question asked by the Land Revenue Commissioner. In some taluks he has mentioned, the collection has been great because of the unduly enterprising work of the Tahsildars of those places. And it is not due to the capacity of the tax-payer to pay tax.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (Quilon II) : Land-holders there are able to pay even if they are not able to get sufficient yield from land.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (Trivandrum-Rural) : So far as my taluk is concerned, the Tahsildars have been so good to the people as not to bring undue pressure on them.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (Vilavankod) : Sir, I support the motion. Sir, all the discussions that have taken place here show that there is an urgent necessity for a remission. If the question of the paying capacity of our ryots is a fair indication of the economic conditions of these ryots, then I should say that their condition is very deplorable. The announcements in the Government Gazette proclaiming the sale of properties for arrears of land revenue bear eloquent testimony to the poor condition of the agriculturists. Only if the Government do not care to exercise their powers of observation, they can be blind to the harrowing situation of the agricultural population of the country. If they have seen things in their real perspective, they would have certainly been in a position to definitely say now and here that here is a necessity for giving a concession to the agriculturists in the matter of remission of land tax. Well, Sir, a concession like this is only meant to be conferred upon those ryots who are really unable to pay. It is never meant to be conferring any benefit on persons who are able to pay land tax.

MR. K. GEORGE (Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner) : Sir, the motion before the House consists of two parts. The first asks for the remission of 50 per cent. of land tax including water-cess for the year 1111, while the second deals with the question of staying the coercive processes for the collection of the land tax of 1110, i. e. the current year. I propose to deal with these two parts separately.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (Ambalapuzha I) : Does not the second part also make mention of water-cess?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I think it does.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I think the motion covers the advances under the Agricultural and other Loans Regulations also.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No, only land revenue.

The first part of the motion, Sir, is about the remission of 50 per cent. of the land revenue for 1935, the Budget for which is before us now. In this matter, Sir, there has been a mixture of arguments in the discussion. In the first place, the general fall in prices is added as an argument for remission. But reference has also been made to the condition of the seasons and the repeated failure of crops. I think, Sir, we would do well to deal with the two aspects separately.

The question of prices is one which is general. The other is the question of granting remission for special causes. If the Government are convinced of the need to grant remissions on account of special causes, such as drought, pests and similar causes, Government will, as the Chief Secretary said, view the question sympathetically and remission will be granted wherever necessary.

The main points to be considered are firstly, whether there is any need for remission; secondly, whether the ryots will be really benefited by it; and thirdly, whether the Government can afford to grant the remission asked for. I do not lay much stress on the last point for the present. In regard to the question whether there is necessity for remission on account of the fall in prices, I may point out that it has been established that the present prices of commodities, especially paddy and coconut, are not below the level of prices at the time of the last settlement. I am not going to expatiate upon that point since my time is very limited.

The next point for consideration is whether the benefit to be derived by the ryot on account of the remission will be commensurate with the loss that would be sustained by the Government if they grant the remission. Sir, 87 per cent. of the tax-payers in the State pay only less than Rs. 5 per year. 55 per cent. pay only Re. 1 and less. 32 per cent. pay more than Re. 1 but less than Rs. 5. Sir, I would ask what would be the saving that the same tax-payers are going to make on account of the remission? Just a trifle.

MR. CRANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cunn Pattanamparam*): May I ask whether very many sales of land are not being held for taxes of amounts of Rs. 2 and even less?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I shall deal with it later on, Sir, when I come to the question of coercive action.

As I was submitting, Sir, the benefit accruing to the ryot on account of the remission is a mere trifle. In fact, what he really needs

is—as I had once before had occasion to say in this House—as economic rehabilitation. I admit that his position is really difficult now and that he needs relief.

MR K. R. ELENKATH (*Kakkulam I*): May I ask whether the value of money is the same for the small ryot and for the big land-lord?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I submit, Sir, that, within the small time at my disposal, it is hardly possible for me to expatiate on all these points.

I was submitting, Sir, that the ryot's position is really difficult. He is heavily indebted. Government are fully aware of his difficulties: and in regard to his indebtedness, Government are trying to find some solution. My only point is that the remission of land tax is not going to give the ryot substantial relief, while, at the same time, the Government will have to lose a substantial portion out of their revenue.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Since the Government have granted 12½ per cent. remission for the current year, are they not stopped from raising that plea?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I have only a few minutes more, and I request that I may be allowed to proceed.

I was saying, Sir, that the ryots would hardly get any substantial benefit by this concession of remission of a portion of the land-tax. And as I have repeatedly pointed out, the benefit accruing to the ryot would not be commensurate with the heavy loss to Government. Now, what is the extent of that loss? According to the motion, it would amount to Rs. 18 lakhs. We have the budget before us: and it discloses a deficit of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs. I would request the honourable members to ask themselves whether, in the present condition of our finances, Government can afford such a heavy loss as Rs. 25 lakhs in one year. If we view that question with due regard to our financial position, I am sure the House will realise—

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I ask whether the Government are prepared to accept our suggestions for retrenchment?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I did not hear the question.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I was asking, Sir, in view of the Land Revenue Commissioner's statement that the Government cannot afford to lose the amount of the remission now asked for, whether the Government are prepared to accept the suggestion made by this side of the House for retrenchment of expenditure.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is a very large question which is not now before us. We have to deal with the budget as it is. No retrenchment proposals are now before us.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (Tovala): May I ask whether 25 per cent. out of the salaries will not make up about Rs. 25 lakhs?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a matter of inference. No estoppel can be drawn from that. No admissions are possible.

MR. K. GEORGE (Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner): And the saving will not come to Rs. 25 lakhs.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (Tovala): 25 per cent. of Rs. 95 lakhs amounts to nearly 25 lakhs.

MR. K. GEORGE (Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner): As the members themselves are aware, Sir, Government have all along been very sympathetic towards the ryots. Remission has been granted whenever the necessity for it was proved. In 1108, 1109 and on a much larger scale in 1110, general remissions as well as various kinds of special remissions have been granted. That shows the sympathetic attitude which the Government have all along been adopting.

As regards special remissions, I have already assured the House that, if necessity for such remission is proved, the question will, as in the past, be considered sympathetically by Government. Just now we do not know whether such special remission will be necessary during 1111. It has been stated that the paddy crop has failed very largely in the various parts of the State. Sir, I have been travelling some time ago in some parts of the State; and I found the crops coming out fairly well, especially in the northern taluks. It is true that there are some taluks where, on account of the absence of rain, the crops have failed. I also heard of rat-pests in some places. These are special reasons which have to be considered carefully before remissions are granted.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (Mavelikara): May I know, where the crops have been successful?

MR. K. GEORGE (Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner): I did not say that they have been successful; it is not yet time to say that. What I said was that I saw the crops coming up well. That is all. That was in some of the northern taluks.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (Parur): May I know whether the member did not see that coconut crops had been destroyed in several parts of the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner): I did not notice that.

MR. K. MAHOMED (Alwaye): Is the Land Revenue Commissioner aware that most of the good crop that he saw in his travel has since been destroyed?

MR. K. GEORGE (Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner): Certainly, my observation does not relate to what has happened since. My point is that it is necessary to wait and see how far the crops fall. It is not yet time to decide whether remission will be necessary in the coming year for special reasons such as drought or pest.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (Mavelikara): What is the kind of proof that the Government require in order to convince them that remission is necessary?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): When remission is to be given, our officers inspect the field just before the harvest. Then alone can we know whether the crop has failed and whether it is only partial failure or a complete failure.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Who makes such inspections? Are such inspections conducted when the Land Revenue Commissioner receives petitions from the ryots?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): These inspections are conducted by the Tahsildars, the Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Supervisors also are sometimes deputed to do that.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Is it the Tahsildar himself or the Proverthicar or the Masapadi that makes the inspection actually?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I have to answer several points that have been raised.

The Quilon Peishkar recommended 20 per cent. remission; but he was not able to convince the Land Revenue Commissioner at that time that there was a general failure of crops throughout the various taluks in his Division. He referred only to Kartikapalli and Mavelikara in particular.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla Taluk*): What about Karunagapalli?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): At that time, the Quilon Peishkar had received reports only from these two taluks.

MR. EDAVANATTI S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Sheettala Taluk*): What about Kottayam Division?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Commissioner granted remission with respect to the Kartikapalli and Mavelikara taluks about which he says he received reports from the Quilon Peishkar?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government have just sanctioned remission for these taluks. Reports have also been received since about other taluks.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What is the attitude of Government with respect to paddy lands lying fallow without any possibility of getting water for irrigation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Can I get some more time, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I shall exercise my discretion to the utmost limit possible.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I was asked about the Kottayam Division. The Division Peishkar, Kottayam, reported that the crops were fairly good in his Division.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am sorry to interrupt the discussion. The Land Revenue Commissioner is making an important statement on behalf of Government. Honourable members certainly have got the right to put questions. I wish they exercise such rights as sparingly as possible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I put one question about the attitude of Government with respect to paddy lands lying fallow?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Fallow remissions are granted under the rules.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Have there been such instances this year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am not quite sure now. I know *karivu* remissions have been granted. I am not sure whether any fallow remissions have been granted.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): No fallow remission has been granted; that was why I asked the question 'What was the attitude of Government with respect to that?'

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Nobody questioned the relevancy of your question.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The second part of the motion is about the staying of coercive steps. Sir, honourable members have protested against the publication, in the Gazette of the 11th of sales to take place on the 12th. That was very unfortunate. The Tahsildar was not responsible for that. He had sent the notices, for publication in the Gazette, about a month previous to the publication. Somehow or other, they did not appear in the Gazette earlier. I may inform the House that the sales have been postponed.

Sir, as regards the motion regarding the stoppage of coercive steps, I am glad to be able to announce today that the Government have been pleased to grant certain concessions in regard to the collection of taxes. Firstly, all coercive steps will be stopped and the time for payment of tax has been extended till Kanni 1111. Secondly, in regard to the sales that have not been confirmed, Government will direct the confirming authorities not to confirm such sales and to accept payment of tax till the end of Kanni 1111. Thirdly, in cases where the sales have been effected whether confirmed or not, in favour of Government for nominal sums like one chuckram—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under Clause 51 of the Rules, pages 22 and 23 of the Manual, this motion automatically terminates now, the rule being that if not earlier concluded, the debate shall automatically terminate at 5-30 P. M.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): He may be allowed to complete his announcement.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I respect the rules more than expediency. The Assembly adjourned at 5-33 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.